

Custer Co. Republican

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Republican Promises Have Been Fulfilled.

"In the new currency bill which passed the lower house of congress this week, the party comes out squarely and unequivocally for a gold standard. The fellows who stuck to the republican party in the hope that it would carry out its promises regarding silver, now have another chance to see the error of their ways." Callaway Independent.

The Callaway Independent is only one of the many demo-pop papers that is now seeking to discredit the success of the present administration by false insinuations. The republican party has kept its pledge with the people, made at the St. Louis convention, and has no apologies to make, nor a record of which it is ashamed. It pledged to maintain the gold standard, establish confidence with the business world and restore prosperity to the people. It only promised to establish the free coinage of silver in case there could be an international agreement. In compliance with that pledge an honest effort was made, by sending a commission to Europe soon after President McKinley was inaugurated, with that end in view. But the agreement could not be effected. In the meantime the administration proceeded to enact such laws as the republican party deemed expedient to establish confidence, and that would inaugurate an era of prosperity. Since that time there has been a wonderful transformation in the financial condition of the country. There has not been in the history of the country a more prosperous era than the last three years, under republican laws and a republican administration. From the treasury reports we learn that there has been a gain of about five hundred million dollars in the amount of money in circulation in the United States in the past two years of restored protection and prosperity. The figures of this gigantic increase of material wealth and of money in the hands of the people have a suggestiveness that is startling. They show what the country escaped when in 1896 it chose between Wm. McKinley and Wm. J. Bryan. They are also peculiarly suggestive in connection with the presidential contest of next year.

One more financial month like November will bring the total of money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line. On November 1 the total money in circulation was \$1,963,716,148, and on December 1, \$1,985,930,964, an increase of \$22,214,816 in the month. A gain of even two thirds this amount in the present month would bring the total money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line for the first time in our history.

The steady and rapid growth in the circulation of money in the United States, both gold and total of all kinds of money, is indicated in a compilation made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from data supplied in the annual and monthly statements of the Bureau of Loans and Currency of the Treasury Department, showing the amount of gold and total money in circulation in the United States at annual periods during the past twenty years. It shows an increase in that length of time from \$138,841,410 of gold and gold certificates to \$778,385,303, and of total circulation from \$316,296,721 to \$1,935,080,954, with the prospect, as already indicated, that the two billion dollar line will shortly be crossed. While the general growth in that time has been remarkable, that of the past three years is especially marked. On July 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was \$1,509,725,200, and on December 1, 1899, \$1,985,930,964, an increase during three and a half years of

\$476,205,764, or 31½ per cent; while the gold coin and certificates increased from \$498,449,242 to \$778,385,303, an increase of \$279,939,061, or 56 per cent.

Do Not Abandon Protection.

Notwithstanding all the object lessons that have been administered by the protective tariff there are those who still preach free trade, for which there is no justification beyond the philanthropic idea of helping the foreign laborer.

It is every man's duty to help his brother, but in order to accomplish this it does not occur to the average mind that it is incumbent to lower oneself to the level of the brother.

Level up, and not down, is the true principle upon which humanity should act.

When the foreign laborer makes an attempt to better his own condition it will be time enough for the American laborer to lend him a helping hand.

Under free trade labor in this country played second fiddle to that of Europe; under protection it has always manipulated the first violin. Is there any reason why it should now voluntarily relegate itself once more to second place?

The argument of the free trader is that inasmuch as America can undersell Europe in her own markets it is time to eliminate protection.

If this argument is good then the American manufacturer should discard his improved machinery, reduce the pay of skilled labor to the level of that allowed the roustabout and generally impress upon his employees that their sole and only duty is to put in so many hours a day.

The fact of the matter is that protection afforded American manufacturers the opportunity to advance their own interests, while at the same time enabling them to better the condition of their employees. That they did both is infinitely to their credit.

Protection is the bridge that enabled American industries to reach their present high efficiency, and it would be a crime to abandon it so long as there is the shadow of danger of any other nation successfully invading our home markets.—St. Louis Star.

Passing Prosperity Along.

During the month of November there was an increase of more than 29,000 instruments in the net output of the Bell Telephone Company and an increase of over \$247,000 for the eleven months ending with November. There could not be a better indication of the way in which business is growing and branching out. Many of the new patrons of the telephone are men who have seen their business, which was at least sleeping, if not dead, during the "panicky" days of Cleveland's administration, take on new life under the revivifying effects of protection. In many other cases the new telephones represent new enterprises which have been brought into existence by the Dingley law. The stirring of new life in old business concerns and the establishment of new enterprises means new needs and new demands and the telephone company profits along with every one else. The point of it all is that no one industry can be touched by prosperity without passing prosperity on to some other industry, and so on until every industry in the country is sharing in the good times.—American Economist.

A Result of Protection.

The democratic New York World, which has always been a staunch supporter of free trade, published yesterday an interesting article to show that cotton goods factories are running to the limit to supply the demand for their products. The opening paragraph reads as follows:

Nowhere in the United States is there an idle cotton mill today. Those that less than a year ago were forced to close down either on account of strikes or necessary curtailment are humming again. In many the thousands of looms are weaving away night and day, but still the orders are from two to six months behind time. Operatives,

who now find plenty of employment, within a few months have had two advances in wages, each time the increase amounting to 10 per cent.

Never in the history of cotton industry has there been such extraordinary activity as today exists. With every mill running at its full capacity, the wholesale market is reported practically clear of cotton goods, but the world, while it prints the facts and figures to prove its statements, neglects to give credit to whom credit is due. Everybody remembers that during Cleveland's administration the cotton industry in New England had reached such a low ebb that many mills were closed and thousands of operatives were thrown out of employment. Then came the election of President McKinley and the adoption of a strong protective tariff, struggling mills quickly felt the return of good times and they had been gradually getting back to their former prosperous condition, until today they are booming as never before. The tariff may not be an issue today because business is everywhere so good that the people are not stopping to inquire the why and wherefore, but a year of democratic misadministration, together with a tariff based upon democratic theories would again bring forcibly to mind that the cardinal principle of the republican party, protection for American industries, means business activity and national prosperity.—Springfield, (Mass.) Union.

The Beacon last week quoted at length from the report of the failure of the Broadway National Bank of Boston, and the Produce Exchange Trust Co., of New York, and wound up with the following: "Where is that wave of McKinley prosperity? Echo answers where." There has never been a time when there was not an occasional business failure in the United States, but when we compare the present with the panicky times of democracy, there is little consolation for the calamity crowd to crow. Yet when there is a business failure the whole popocratic crew gets on the highest perch they can find and shouts, "Where is that wave of McKinley prosperity?" It is but another evidence that they prefer to see business depression to prosperity, hence they rejoice over every failure that comes under their notice. The records show that the failures for the week ending Dec. 2, 1899, were only 144, as against 281 in the corresponding week in 1898, and that was a great improvement over 1897, and 1897 was a big improvement over 1896; Dun's Review for Dec. 2 says: "Business continues wonderfully large, prosperous and healthy. In four weeks failures have been reported amounting to \$6,848,590, against \$8,110,475 in the same weeks of last year, \$12,610,195 in 1897, and over \$12,000,000 in 1896, and also in 1895. Yet the volume of solvent trade represented by exchanges at the principal clearing houses has been for the month 28.5 per cent greater than last year and 46 per cent greater than in 1899."

Five years ago green hides were selling at 3½ cents per pound, now they sell at 13½ cents. Would not any farmer prefer to pay 50 cents more on a pair of boots and have hides remain at the price they are now?—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

Land in the little island of Guam, that was worth only \$15 an acre under Spanish rule, is now selling for \$100 an acre. There is a striking similarity between Spanish rule and democratic rule.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

Under the Wilson bill, we used to hear of business establishments going up. Under the Dingley bill we hear of wages going up. There is quite a difference in favor of the American people.—Philadelphia Item.

Washington Letter.

(Special Correspondence to the Republican.) Washington, D.C., Dec. 23.

The first two weeks congress, reaching up to the day recess, did not develop anything of importance to Nebraska, aside from the currency debate and the passage of the bill to the house, declaring gold the standard of the country. Several special pension bills were introduced by the Nebraska representatives, one of which calls for a pension at the rate of \$100 per month for the widow of Colonel Stotsenberg. Mr. Burkett introduced bills calling for the erection of \$75,000 in public buildings at Falls City and Plattsmouth. Mr. Sutherland asked for a \$125,000 building at Beatrice, and Mr. Mercer requested the establishment of a U. S. mint at Omaha. Free rural mail delivery is also asked for Sarpy and Washington counties.

In the debate which has been going on Neville and Robinson have taken the opportunity to make speeches. They were allowed time one evening when the hall was nearly deserted. When they finished there were twenty three democrats and pops in the room; the republicans had all gone home. The speeches were made so that they might be printed in the congressional record, and will be made to see service in the campaign next year. They both sang the song of Bryan and 16 to 1.

The first question of public importance taken up by the house was the Roberts polygamy case. The republicans were unanimous in favor of excluding the polygamist; Robinson of Nebraska joined with a few democrats and voted to allow Roberts to take the oath of office. The Third district congressman had forgotten all about the "Sula treaty" which was so industriously exploited by the fusionists two months ago.

Republicans and democrats alike now admit that the country has had the gold standard for twenty-five years or more, and that the pending currency bill only makes a declaration of what is already in effect. The vote on the bill could have been counted at the beginning of the debate, yet the democratic members talked on the subject as if it were entirely new, and as if the results hung on their words. The debate was utilized by both parties in outlining the issue for the coming presidential campaign. The republicans have lost no chance to quote from Bryan's "First Battle," and calamity speeches have come in for a good deal of ridicule.

The democratic orators were all made to admit that prosperity had come under the republican administration, but they had the same old excuse—"it was only temporary." They were assured, however, that temporary prosperity which proves to be permanent is a pretty satisfactory sort.

It is learned that on account of this era of prosperity sentiment in the southern states is changing rapidly. The smoke from the large number of new iron, cotton and other factories and mills in the south, the increased demand for labor and the general increase in wages, has taught the southern people that the protective tariff is a good thing, that the gold standard does not bring calamity, and that there are other national questions besides "Negro supremacy," and hereditary democracy. While it is not likely that the election machinery of the south will permit any republican majorities next year, there is sure to be a slump in the vote.

In Washington and all through the east there has been much comment over the disgraceful scramble of the fusionists in Nebraska to get the place made vacant by the death of Senator Hayward. It is generally understood here that this scramble commenced as soon as Judge Hayward was taken seriously ill, and the country is forming a pretty correct idea of the real purpose and aim of the so called "reform party." F. A. HARRISON.

Consumption of Quinine.

The people of the United States consume one-third of the total quinine output of the world. The average consumption per head is 20 grains annually. The cinchona tree, which furnishes quinine, Peruvian bark, and calisaya bark, is a native of the western South American coast countries, more particularly Peru; yet but a comparatively small portion of the world's product now comes from that region. Cinchona trees have been transplanted in Java and British India, and the bulk of the quinine used now comes from these countries.

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